CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Iron Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves.
Nov 11, 1830.

Temperance Convention.

At the suggestion of several Temperance Societies, a Convention of the friends of temperance will be held in Raleigh, on the 15th of December next. Delegates from the different Societies and Counties in the State are requested to attend. The principal object of the Convention will be, the formation of a State Society.

WM. PECK, Prs. R. T. S.

Such Editors as can conscientiously insert the above, will confer a favor by doing so for a few times.
W. P.

Raleigh, November 3

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette Hotel and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.
NOTT & STARR.

New Goods.

JUST received by the Subscribers and now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, and Cutlery,
Combs and Combs,
Beaver, Rorum, and Wool Hats,
Cotton Yarn,
Writing & wrapping Paper,
Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Cotton Cards,
Spelling Books, &c.

Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville November 3. §700.6w.§

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

More New Books.

THE subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the State Bank.

As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any Book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.
November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravatings, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices*.
H. ERAMBERT.
November 4th, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

We have just returned from a visit to Charlotte, and are pleased to be able to congratulate our friends in that quarter, upon the rapid and steadily progressive improvement which is manifest to the slightest observer. The Chevalier de Rivafinoli who has purchased several mines in the vicinity of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, lately arrived at his mines from the North bringing with him some of the most learned and practical miners of England, Germany, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and France, with seventy or eighty working hands. He is now industriously employed in having every thing prepared to commence operations. We were present with him, a few days since, at one of his mines and saw several buildings going up for the accommodation of his workmen, and he is preparing to erect many more. He has reviewed the whole machinery and every necessary alteration in the way of improvement will be made in order to test the experiment of mining in this country to its fullest intent. We have authority for saying that a considerable number of labourers might find employment at his mines. Charlotte is rapidly improving and in the lapse of time must rival any town in the State. A spirit of enterprize has been created among some the people of the town and county which must rapidly extend itself as the sphere of speculation increases. This purchase of the Chevalier's, whose experience and knowledge of mining is very extensive, has given increased confidence to those who have embarked in the business, doubtful of the result, and holds forth additional inducements to landholders to search for indications of gold upon their plantations, in order that they may be examined by those who are capable of determining as to their value.

West. Carolinian.

MINERALOGICAL CURIOSITY.
"A PETRIFIED FOREST."

The following letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, stationed in Missouri, gives an account of a very remarkable example of petrification on an extensive scale, which is to be met with in the western region of the United States. The authority is such that we are obliged to give credit to the statements, and we only regret that they are so concise. The letter was originally published in the Illinois Monthly Magazine.

"*Jefferson Barracks, May* 1, 1830.

"DEAR SIR,—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, with regard to the Petrified Forest. You asked me for a *memoir* on the subject, but you must be satisfied with the following attempt to give you merely the *facts* as they came within my own observation; without venturing a single speculation beyond the effects produced. I wish rather to leave the subject in more able hands than mine; and if I can aid, in any way, to solve the problem, by a statement of simple facts, (well known, however, to most of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition) I shall feel more than compensated for any time I shall devote to the subject.

The enclosed specimen was broken off from one of the many large stumps and limbs of trees found near Yellow Stone river, and brought away by some one of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, in 1825.

The most remarkable facts, perhaps, with regard to these petrifactions, of what was once a forest of thick timber, are, their location and abundance. For a distance of twenty or thirty miles, over an open high prairie upon the west bank of the Missouri river, and a few miles below its junction with the Yellow Stone, near latitude forty-eight degrees, these remains are most abundant.

The topography of this section of the country is hilly, and much broken into deep ravines and hollows. On the sides and summits of the hills, at an elevation of several hundred feet (estimated three hundred) above the present level of the river, and at an estimated height (for we had no instruments) of some thousand feet above the ocean, the earth's surface is literally covered with stumps, roots, and limbs of petrified trees; presenting the appearance of a 'Petrified Forest,' broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in innumerable fragments.

Some of the trees appear to have broken off in falling, close to their roots; while others stand at an elevation of some feet above the surface. Many of the stumps are of a large size; I measured one of them, in company with Surgeon Gale, U. S Army, and found it to be upwards of fifteen feet in circumference.

Yours, with esteem,
G. H. CROSMAN,
Lieut. B. WALKER, } *U. S. Army.*
U. S. Army, Jeff. Barr. }

Large Pumpkin.—Mr. William Whitfield, one of the most enterprising and systematic Farmers in Wake county, presented us on Friday last, with a Pumpkin weighing 86 pounds and measuring in circumference, five feet two inches. Beat this who can!—*Ral. Reg.*

A person called and left at our office yesterday, a *Mammoth Pear*, weighing, when taken from the tree, *thirty-five ounces*. It was raised by one of our subscribers, in Oley township Berks county.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, is of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common every day conversation of mothers to their children.

When giving to your children commands, be careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, as if, not only the right, but the wisdom to command was with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees that you have doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious never to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be obeyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice, you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it be convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind, and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do not allow yourself to do this with severity. It is enough for our little ones to be denied of what they may think they want, without being nearly knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their tender ears.

If you practice severity, speak harshly, frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imbibe your spirit and manners. First, you will find they will treat each other as you treat them; and after they arrive to a little age, they will treat you with unbecoming replies. But if you are wise and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth.

Wholesome Advice to Young Men.—Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; therefore, begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your care to be in no man's debt. Resolve not to be poor: whatever you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

A good name.—Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage or inherited wealth. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort, merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character.—On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

Steamboat Disasters.—We have information of the loss of two more steamboats on the Mississippi. The Neptune, Capt. Barrett, from this port for New Orleans, on the morning of the 17th inst. struck a snag a short distance below the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk in two minutes, in 22 feet water—boat and cargo wholly lost. The passengers escaped by jumping on board the boats which the Neptune had in tow; all their baggage was lost.

The new Steamboat New Jersey, which left this port on Thursday last for New Orleans, when near St. Genevieve, was snagged, and filled with water to the Guards.—The boat, it was thought, would be raised.

Republican.

Doncaster Races.—The great St. Leger stakes for 1830, was run for at Doncaster, (England) on the 21st September. There were sixty-eight subscribers, twenty-five pounds each. Twenty-eight first rate horses made up the field and entered upon the race, which was beaten, after a hard struggle, by about half a lengh, by Mr. Beardsworth's horse *Birmingham*, by Filho da Puta. Immediately after the race, the owner of Birmingham presented the jockey who rode him with a £500 note. Col. Peel gave £50, and the other winners various sums, amounting in all to one thousand five hundred pounds, sterling, for his ride. At the settling up of the bets in the betting rooms, it did not appear that there were any defaulters. Mr. Beardsworth, (the owner of Birmingham) alone, won £19,000.—So confident was he of his horse winning, that he had provided horses to convey the express of his success to Birmingham, where it arrived in about seven hours after the race. Heavy bets were made by the Brummagem and Manchester sportsmen, and the knowing Londoners have been hit hard. The odds freely given and taken previous to starting, were eighteen to one against Birmingham.

FROM THE CINCINNATI AMERICAN.

Ohio Senator in Congress.—Several of the papers in the State have done our Senator, Judge Burnet, great injustice. They have represented him as exceedingly anxious for a re-election, and as having been busy in electioneering with that view. That Judge Burnet could be re-elected, if he chose to be a candidate, there is no doubt. But it is well known here that, ever since his return from Washington, he has unequivocally declared he would not be a candidate. *We are now authorized by him to say, that he is not, nor will he be a candidate.* We hope this will put to rest all doubts upon the subject, and will hereafter shield him from the illiberal and slanderous attacks of the Jackson presses. We have heard Gen. Harrison, Gov. Trimble, J. C. Wright, Esq. and Mr. Silliman, all spoken of as probable candidates. General Harrison will, most likely, be elected.

Result of the Elections.—The Ohio elections have resulted as follows: Duncan M'Arthur (Clay) Governor. Members of Congress, eight Anti-Jackson, and six Jackson. State Senate equally divided.—House of Representatives, thirty-eight for Clay, twenty-nine for Jackson, and five Anti-Caucusites. Giving all the Anti-Caucusites to the Jackson party, the friends of Mr. Clay will still have a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of *four*. Last year the Jackson party is believed to have had a majority of *twelve*. Making a gain by the friends of Mr. Clay of sixteen. In the last Congressional election, the Jackson Representatives from this State were nine, and Clay five; now the Representation is nearly reversed—making a gain of six members in Congress in favor of Mr. Clay and the American System.

ALGIERS.—The latest news from Algiers is contained in a letter dated "Bay of Algiers, September 5" We make the following extracts—not having room to copy the whole:—

We have conformed here as in France to the new order of things. In the marine as well as in the several corps, there is a unanimity of sentiments, as there was before, with some rare exceptions—unanimity of national opinions. It has not been quite the same among the officers of the army. However the arrival of General Clausel now makes every body sing in the same key.

The Marshal (Bourmont,) departed on the 3d, in the evening, on board a wretched mercantile brig, belonging to the Commissary General. He had applied to the Admiral for a man of war, who sent back for answer, that if it was to go to France, he was ready to place at his disposal any ship that might suit him; but that he did not think himself authorized to give him one, if it was the intention to send him to a foreign country. Two hours after this answer, he embarked with only his two sons, one of whom was almost in a dying state, and sailed, it is said, for Mahon in the evening of the same day. At the moment of his departure, a violent storm hung over the city.

It was by the flashes of lightning that we saw the white sails of the brig which was conveying to a distance from us the new Marius. The most insensible hearts could not but be moved at so rapid a change in the fortune of him, who just before commanded an army of 30,000 men, and whose slightest desires were commands for the crowd of courtiers who are always to be met with in the camp as well as the Court. In the day of his misfortune his sons were his sole attendants.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI!—To what visissitudes of fortune has this gallant soldier been subjected. It is really painful to reflect upon the sad reverse which in a few short months has overwhelmed him. But a few weeks before, and he had conquered, by a most brilliant campaign, a kingdom, and taken a city which for hundreds of years had bid a proud defiance to Christendom.—Now he is turned away, and "none so poor as to do him reverence!"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in this city:

"France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerful to restore tranquillity and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous, as it ever was."

N. Y. Gaz.

Louis Philip I.—We hear of an incident which does honor to the feelings of the present King of France.—While residing in Philadelphia, he received civilities from the late *Mr. Willing*, and rumour says he addressed one of his daughters without success. A grandson of Mr. Willing being in Paris during the late events, Louis Philip not only recognized him, but insisted on his making the Palais Royal his residence, where he now constitutes one of the members of the family.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

About one hundred and forty emigrants sailed from Norfolk on the 20th ult. for Liberia, in the ship Carolinian, Capt. Rugan. In the same vessel went also, Dr. *Mechlin*, agent of the Colony, and Rev. Mr. *Skinner*, Baptist Missionary, and his family. The Carolinian left behind fifty or sixty colored people, from North Carolina, who had arrived at Norfolk to embark for Africa, but who could not obtain a passage.

Another vessel will be immediately chartered by the Board of Managers to carry out those emigrants, with some others also waiting a passage.

The citizens of New Orleans and Mobile will be gratified by the information contained in the annexed extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to another in this city, under date of Nov. 2.

"I dined in company yesterday with the Postmaster General, and heard him say he had determined to send the mail six times a week to New Orleans, after the first of January next, in twelve days. This will be a very great improvement. It will not only add greatly to the facility of communication, but will very much increase the profit of the route. This change is to be effected at a very small increase of expense. This kind of reform will be acceptable to every body, and particularly to our mercantile friends."

We understand that a proposition has been made to the department by some substantial and enterprising contractors, to convey the mail to New Orleans the three additional days (it now goes three times a week) for the increase which would be derived from postages over the present receipts.

Nat. Int.

Negro Cloths.—Owing to the additional duty imposed on a coarse imported Wool used in the making of Negro Woollen Cloth, our Manufacturers can no longer compete with the British in the production of this article. The consequence has been, that it has risen in price *fifty per cent.* Not being able to procure the coarse Wool, but at an extravagant price, our Manufacturers have made a Negro Cloth from Cotton, which we learn will answer every purpose of the British Woollen Cloth, will cost much less, and will wear twice as long as the flimsy Woollen article. This Cloth is named *Beaverteens.* It is twilled and lapped and worked in the Power Loom, and will wear as long as the bumblest wearer can desire. The appearance of the Cloth too, is much more decent, than any other of like cost and durability.

When the Manufacturers of this kind of Woollen Cloth warned the Southern Members of Congress of the consequences of taxing this coarse Wool, which is not produced in this country, is it not strange that they should have persisted in thus heavily taxing *themselves?*—*Ral. Reg.*

Russian Manufactures.—Russia is making great progress in her different manufactures: the duties on foreign articles are immensely heavy, and the new tariff has by no means lightened the tax.—Officers of the army are obliged to wear cloth manufactured in Russia; the example has been set by the Emperor; and, notwithstanding its coarseness, it is in very general use. The mines are prolific, and the whole of Russia internally, is assuming a new and imposing [illegible] But that which is most requisite is most neglected—agriculture. A stranger can form no idea of the miles of woods through which he traverses, and which if cleared, might be turned to much better use than sheltering wolves and bears.—After passing Ichora, about thirty wersts from Petersburg, nearly the whole route to Moscow is one interminable forest. Turning the attention to agriculture, establishing villages, and making a few free men, would add more to the respectability of Russia than all her late aggrandisement.

Choice of Language.—Observing one day an unusual commotion in the streets of Derry, I enquired of a bystander the reason; and he with a mellifluous brogue, replied in the following metaphorical manner: "The reason, sir? Why, you see that Justice and Little Larry O'Hone, the carpenter, have been putting up a picture-frame at the end of the strate yonder, and they are going to hang one of Adam's copies in it." "What's that?" "Why, poor Murdock O'Donnell." "Oh! there's a man to be hung?" "Do they put up a gallows for any other purpose?" "What's his offence?" "No offence, your honor; it was only a liberty he took." Well, what was the liberty?" "Why, you see sir, poor Murdock was in delicate health, and his physician advised that he should take exercise on horseback, and so, having no horse of his own, he borrowed one from Squire Doyle's paddock; and no sooner was he on its showlders than the devil put it into the cracher's head to go over to Kellogreen cattle fair, where he had a good many acquaintances; and when he was got there, Murdock spied a friend at the door of a shebeen house, and left the animal grazing outside, whilst he went to have a thimbleful of whiskey; and then you see they got frisky, and had another, and another till poor Murdock went to slape on the binch; and when he wouke up, he found the cracher gone, and his pocket stuffed full with a big lump of money." "In short," said I, "you mean to say he has been horse-stealing?" "Why, sir," he replied, stammering and scratching his head, they call it so in England."—*Bernard's Recollections.*

Card Factory Burnt.—About one o'clock Thursday morning last, the extensive Card Manufactory of William Whittemore & Co. in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, with all the apparatus, was destroyed by fire.—Loss rising $30,000, of which $15,500 was insured. It was a long three-story wooden building, and gave employment to a great number of persons. It was not known how the fire originated.

Liberal Donation.—We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New York, has presented *twenty thousand dollars* to the Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of this city. This is one of the most liberal donations we recollect to have heard of in the United States.

Cincinnati American.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Charleston, Nov. 11.

By the ship Mary & Susan, Capt. Candler, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, files of English papers to the 14th of October are before us, being five days later than our last accounts by way of New York. They contain nothing further of any very great moment than has already been laid before our readers. So various and important however, are the events which crowd the present times, that we will proceed to present what we can, to furnish a connected narrative of events in the more distinguished scenes of political change. We first turn to France.

Things wear the appearance of gretrer stability. The debate on the conduct of Ministers and their justification has produced a powerful effect upon the public mind. All men of influence and property, with the exception of certain concealed Royalists have come out in support of the new order of things.

The most important measure which has been resolved upon in France, is the addition of 100,000 men to the regular army, in consequence it is believed, of the heavy losses occasioned by the African expedition and the dissolution of the Royal Guard.

The professions of the Court of France towards Belgium, are those of neutrality; but how far the other powers of Europe may abstain from interference of some kind or other is yet problematical. The only point on which foreign powers could fix as the basis of their intervention would be, that proposed by the Belgians themselves at the outset, a distinct administration for Belgium and Holland under the same crown. But whether the Belgians can now be brought to this, is very doubtful. They seem animated by one spirit, and struggling not so much for a separate administration, as for independence. Notwithstanding, however, these circumstances, added to the excitement that prevails among a portion of her operatives against machinery, there is much less unquiet in France than might be expected, and there is no doubt but that she will safely weather the storm, and accomplish a peaceable and happy settlement of all her public affairs.

A discussion of two days continuance in the Chamber, on a petition that the ashes of Napoleon should be removed from St. Helena and buried in France, was rejected without a division. Gen. Lamarque and other friends of the deceased Emperor, opposed the project.

According to a letter from Madrid of the 30th Sept. the King of Spain has exiled five of the principal Chiefs of the Apostolic party. Among them is Father Cerillo.—This measure is said to have been adopted in consequence of the troubles which took place in Madrid on the 27th September.

The independence of Belgium has been declared by the Provisional Government, a form of a Constitution is preparing, and a national Congress is about to be assembled to accept or modify the Constitution to be submitted to it.

The Dutch are everywhere withdrawing from Belgium. According to the accounts of the Dutch themselves, Antwerp cannot be much longer retained by them.

A Paper published at the Hague, speaks of the urgency of preparing the means of defending their own territory; and truly, they say it is time. "Let the Belgians (they say) be told: Every people has a right to declare what are its duties, its rights, and its interests. By your conduct and your attitude you have made it evident that you form another nation than ours, and that you no longer wish to be in common with us. Be it so! We have neither the right nor the power, nor the will to subjugate you. Our social union was operated by circumstance, independent of our mutual wishes. The Dutch announce to the Belgians that the separation takes place in the most absolute sense; that there shall be no longer any relation between the two nations, excepting those which shall be afterwards established by treaties between power and power; that there shall be no longer any community of dynasty."

Extract of a letter received in this City, dated,

"*LIVERPOOL, 12th Oct.* 1830.

"We had an extremely dull Cotton market last week, and although there was rather more enquiry towards the close of it, was not productive of much increase in the business done, and there being a plentiful supply of Cotton offering with a disposition to sell, prices, particularly in the inferior qualities, barely supported the quotations of the previous week. 2000 Uplands, were taken on speculation. The sales were 8470 bales, of which the following were American, viz.:—80 Sea Islands, 12½d to 18d; 30 Stained do 6½ to 11; 4280 Uplands, 6¼ to 7½; 1020 Alabama, Tennessee and Mobile, 6¾ to 7 3-8; 960 New Orleans, 6 5-8 to 8d—total 6370 bales. Import, 1893 bales.

The market this week continues languid, the sales since the 3d inst. amounting only to about 3000 bales of all sorts.

From Spain.—By an arrival at Boston from St. Sebastian, Spain, October 15, intelligence has been received that the newspaper publications at St. Sebastian had been suppressed by the Spanish Government, and Spain was in great excitement; men of character and influence were daily leaving for the frontiers of France, several arrests of influential individuals had taken place at Madrid; and that a Spanish force was collecting at Bayonne, where 12,000 had already assembled, ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment to march into Spain. It was evident that a crisis was at hand, and the Government was taking active measures, fortifying, &c. to meet the threatened revolution.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, had given birth to a dauguter, to the great joy of his Majesty!

The brig Emily, Capt. Godfrey, (an old trader) arrived in the Roads yesterday morning, in 29 days from Rotterdam, whence she sailed 12th Oct. but brought no papers. The Emily has made her voyage out and home in 79 days. Capt. G. informs the editors of the Beacon that he has brought despatches for Government, which he states both the Secretary of the U. S. Legation, and our Consul, informed him were of great importance.—*Norfolk Herald.*

JOHN RANDOLPH.

[It is not easy to decide, whether the accounts of Mr. R's outrageous conduct at St. Petersburg, are reiterated or denied with the more pertinaticy, by the opponents or friends of the administration. It is probable that Truth is consulted by both parties, seldom, if at all. As the subject appears to interest all persons, we copy the following:—*Editor Observer.*]

We learn, says the Salem Gazette, of Friday last, from a respectable gentleman recently arrived from St. Petersburg, and who lodged in the same house with this extraordinary Minister from the United States, that the account of this eccentric character, copied into last Tuesday's Gazette from the Journal of Commerce, is substantially correct; that his conduct in every situation has been such, as to astonish and disgust even those who were somewhat prepared to see a *lusus naturæ.*

It seems that contrary to the advice of the Court Tailor, he determined to appear before the Emperor in his usual dress, viz. a blue coat, buff waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white top boots, with the addition of a large dragoon's sword attached to a broad white belt, drawn tight about his body, and over the coat. When presented, the Emperor accosted him in French, in which language our buckskin hero not being very fluent, was for once in his life, put to the "non plus." Whether a sensation of fear, or reverence, or a mistaken notion of propriety gave the impulse, we are unable to say, but the fact is, that the Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary *fell* immediately on *both knees* and delivered his credentials. "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen!"—The descendant of Pocahontas—The pride of the 'Ancient Dominion,' the light and life of Democracy, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, on his marrow bones at the feet of Imperial Majesty the Czar of all the Russias! "Then you and I, and all of us fell down," for we were all embodied and represented in that "bone and muscle" emblem of our republic.

After recovering from his surprise the good Nicholas sent for an interpreter, and kindly raised up the lowly ambassabor, probably "by placing his thumb under his chin." "Madame" was then asked for, as has been stated, and accordingly came in; but no sooner did she behold the queer object that solicited her attendance, than she burst into a fit of laughter. This, in the opinion of our hero, was very amiable, and by way of conversation, he told her ladyship that *Mounseer, there,* was the first crowned head before whom he ever had the honor of appearing.

The Ambassadors of foreign powers have all called upon Mr. R., but he not only refuses them admittance, but even forbids *Juba* to bring up their cards. He says that Congress has made no provision for his embassy, and that the President gave directions to draw upon him personally for his expenses. That he was only ordered to remain six months at St. Petersburg, and he has then permission to travel where he chooses, at the public expense. His health appears to be fast failing, and when our informant left, he intended to embark in a steam boat for Lubec and from thence go to Paris. The faithful Juba says, "Massa never was half so crazy."

Many of the details of Mr. Randolph's perverse conduct on shipboard, though curious are better left untold. His arrogance; his ridiculous malice in charging the Captain and other officers with stealing his hams and porter; and the scarcely justifiable revenge habitually taken of him by the petty officers, for his insults to their superiors, by plying him with liquor till he could not stand; all these things are well known at St. Petersburg, but are somewhat too gross for extended recital.

Extract of a letter, dated

London October 6.

Mr. Randolph, after remaining three weeks at the Court of St. Petersburgh, came to London about a week since. His health is quite feeble and to amend it he will probably pass the winter in Italy.—His mode of negotiating must have astonished Prince Lieven, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs He began, in one of their earliest interviews, by declaring to the prince, that what he had come for, he desired to have decided promptly, one way or the other for he found himself unable to sustain the approaching rigour of a northern winter. And as, to use his own words, he had "no under game to play, he meant to show all his cards," instructions and every thing else without the least reserve. As there was no mystery to be unravelled, and as the business itself was simple and intelligible, he considered three weeks, space enough for the Russian Cabinet to come to some conclusive arrangement, and that time having elapsed he turned his back on St. Petersburgh and diplomacy, whether with or without accomplishing the purpose of his mission my Russian correspondent does not say.—There is great merit in the frankness of his proceedings, but we have yet to learn whether he has not been too positive and abrubt, for the habits and temper of a European Court.

A gentleman in St. Petersburgh writes to his friend in New York thus:—"Last night he (Mr. Randolph) had me up in his room from 8 o'clock till 1 this morning. He shewed me all his correspondence and quarrel with Webster and Mr. M'Duffie, and also all the communications between himself and our government, relative to his appointment which is very creditable to *him*, at any rate. I'll let you see all this some day, if you have a mind, for he has given me copies of most of these documents made by himself, with notes, which are curious and characteristic."

Mr. Randolph.—The ship Fama arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Cronstadt, having on board Mr. Randolph's Servant Juba, and thirteen packages of the Minister's personal effects. It is stated that he importuned Capt. Turner, of the Fama, to take him home to Hampton Roads, but the ship having cleared for Boston the Captain refused, on the ground that a deviation from his direct voyage would forfeit his insurance.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1830.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday last, the General Assembly of this State met at Raleigh. In the Senate, only 6 of the members being absent, David F. Caldwell of Salisbury, was chosen Speaker, after three ballotings, as follows:

	1*st.*	2*d.*	3*d.*
David F. Caldwell,	29	27	30
Richard D. Speight,	26	29	27
Scattering,	3	2	1

James F. Patterson, Chief Clerk, Wm. J. Cowan Assistant Clerk, and Thos. B. Wheeler and Robert Ray, Door Keepers, were re-elected without opposition.

In the House of Commons, 133 members out of 135 appeared and were qualified. On the second balloting for Speaker, Charles Fisher of Salisbury, was chosen, as follows:

	1*st.*	2*d.*
Charles Fisher,	64	68
Wm. J. Alexander,	57	59
Jos. A. Hill, (not a candidate)	8	6

Charles Manley was elected Chief Clerk, without opposition, in place of the former venerable officer, who has removed from the State. An unsuccessful balloting took place for Assistant Clerk, as follows:

Thomas Dewes,	45 votes.
Thomas G. Stone,	41
Geo. W. Haywood,	15
William Henderson,	12
John C. Stedman,	9

John Lumsden and Richard Roberts were re-elected Door Keepers.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.—Thos. G. Stone was elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons. The Governor's Message was not transmitted to day, and nothing important occurred.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.—The Message was received and read. Our attentive friends at Raleigh having furnished us with a copy, we have delayed our publication considerably for the purpose of copying it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

You have again the enviable privilege of assembling yourselves together, as the Representatives freely chosen, of a sovereign and independent people, to deliberate upon their concerns, and to legislate for their benefit; and probably the beneficence of Providence has not been more clearly manifested in any of the political events of the age in which we live than in imparting that wisdom to the framers of the Constitution under which you are assembled and by which that happy form of government was established, which preserves us equally free from the tyranny of the old world, and the confusion and licentiousness of some of the nations in our own hemisphere. Trusting for the success of your labors to the rectitude of your intentions, and above all, casting yourselves upon the favour of that being who is, "the founder of nations and the builder of worlds," and without whose blessing, all human efforts must be exerted in vain, they must result in the establishment of measures, tending to the advancement and exaltation of the prosperity and character of our State, and the happiness of its people.

The object of all our legislation is the happiness of our citizens, and in furtherance of this object, I would particularly invite your attention to the education of our youth, the internal improvement of the State, and the regulation of the circulating medium, as the three great and leading subjects, which should claim your attention at the present session. Other subjects of importance will suggest themselves to your consideration, too numerous to receive particular attention in an annual communication from the Executive, but of sufficient importance not to escape the vigilance of the Legislature.

The importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is universally admitted; nor is it any longer pretended that learning is unfavorable to morals, or injurious to the best interests of a nation. On the contrary, our own experience as a nation, and the history of the world prove to us, that most of those who are condemned to the just punishment of malefactors under the laws of a christian community, are the exceedingly ignorant, who have been hurried into acts of violence, or seduced into excess, by the example of a few, whose situation from fortuitous circumstances affords them a passport to luxury, and to criminal indulgence. If then it be true that the vice, irreligion, and consequent poverty and misery of a large portion of our fellow citizens are to be attributed to their intellectual condition, are these not indispensable considerations to the virtuous legislator? The benevolent designs of the philanthropist, and the particular plans of the political economist to promote the general diffusion of education, are mere instrumental expedients in the hands of the legislator; and without the aid of the strong arm of government, must fall "still born," and prove ineffectual for raising the ignorant from their degraded condition. The object of education is to train the young to usefulness, and to fit them for that station, which they are to assume in after life among freemen. Without a proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, this end can never be attained—these artificial helps have ever been found to suffice. Whilst other members of this great confederacy have been appropriating millions for the general concern of literature, and establishing schools for the education of their youth, thereby enabling them to keep pace with the enlightened age in which we live, has there not been a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of those who have been entrusted with the regulation of the political economy of North Carolina, that in all its bounds there never has been established a single institution for gratuitous instruction, even in the elementary branches of education? Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Commons, should this be so? and will you permit it any longer to be the case? Have we not resources approaching almost to immensity lavished upon us? And if they are not properly applied, is it not time to raise a protesting voice against a species of economy, which has so long kept the poor in ignorance, and the State in poverty? Fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties which devolve upon the Legislature—of the difficulty of reconciling the views even of those most friendly to the establishment of primary schools for the instruction more particularly of the poor, we may yet be consoled by the reflection, that the path is not an untried one, but has led other Legislatures to the happiest results, by ameliorating the condition of society, establishing correct habits, morals and religion, always under the dominion of education—and these are the only sure conservators of the government under which we live. In the archives of the State, you have abundant materials from which to compile a system for North Carolina, for the gratuitous public instruction of the youth of the State. If, in such a system, it be necessary to tax the wealthy for the benefit of the poor, it is in the nature of things that it should be so, and it should be recollected that it is the latter, who are oftener called on to fight the battles of their country.

The University of the State should, in connection with primary schools, also claim the fostering care of the Legislature. For this institution, spacious buildings have been erected, extensive and valuable libraries have been collected, costly chemical and philosophical apparatus have been procured, by which the professors are enabled to communicate instruction in the elevated branches of learning and science with more ease; and these have been effected in no small degree by private contribution. After having struggled through many years for a precarious existence, until it has attained to a lofty eminence among the colleges of our country, the trustees are reduced to the necessity of either abandoning it altogether, or of turning it over to the Legislature of our country. The last alternative has been adopted. To you, many of whom have received your dearest and most valuable inheritance within its consecrated walls, they are about to surrender their trust: and with that, this "child of the constitution," which, if cherished as it should be, must become the great moral engine of supplying the halls of our Legislature, the Bench, the Pulpit, and the Bar, with that learning and talent, which without it, will be looked for in vain from other parts of the State, and must be supplied from abroad. There can be no better test of the enlightened wisdom of a nation, than the extent and sufficiency of its provision for the mental and moral instruction of its children, and we can never hope to establish for North Carolina an elevated standard of education, or even of social and national virtue, until the principles of correct education, and their influence upon society, shall have been known, acknowledged and practised among ourselves. Is there not a constitutional injunction on the subject of education, and this too, founded on the *belief* (to use no stronger term,) that a system of *general education*, is indispensable to a system of *general morality*, and that from these *alone*, we can hope to perpetuate the free institutions of our country.

To the internal improvement of the State, the attention of the Legislature has for years been directed, without accomplishing many very important objects. For the improvement of our intercourse, both personal and commercial, the liveliest interest has been evidenced in every part of the State, and with much propriety; for by these alone can the rich bounties of nature, distributed over our expanded territory, find a market, and a ready exchange for the varied products of other soils, and the fruits of other climates. Yet this, however correct and sound in principle is liable to hurtful delays, and even utter failure, when undertaken with inadequate means, or managed by incompetent skill. Many of the most liberal and well devised plans for the internal improvement of various parts of the United States have been retarded, and in some instances have proved unsuccessful from these very causes, and have contributed not a little to sink into disrepute the whole system. If an appropriation adequate to some great work of internal improvement cannot be made, it is better to adandon the system entirely for the present—and stop and economize, until our funds accumulate, and our resources are further developed by individual enterprize, and no longer to fritter away our means by small and ineffectual appropriations, which require an additional amount nearly equal to disburse them.

The Board of Internal Improvement, which has ever been distinguished for intelligence, and never more so than at the present moment, is, nevertheless, with the Governor at their head as President ex-officio, deemed to be, for all the purposes of their appointment, an inefficient body and with great deference to the Legislature, should be dispensed with. The citizens of the State will not separate the Executive, from the President of the Board, and that courtesy, which they are disposed to bestow on the former, will produce the most hurtful delays in the transaction of business in every excursion from the seat of Government. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that the Board be discontinued, and if any works of internal improvement shall claim the attention of the Legislature, so as to require an appropriation for their accomplishment, that a superintendent of public works be appointed, with a competent salary, who should be responsible to the Legislature for the performance of any enterprize, and to whom the Engineer should be responsible in turn, for the effect to be produced by his own project. Without such direct and well founded responsibility, nothing valuable can be expected, and it is certain this kind of responsibility does not obtain in our present system.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I had the honor of calling their attention to the re-opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound, to the Atlantic Ocean, and I cannot in justice to my own feelings (much heightened upon this subject by a recent examination of the waters of this commodious bay under an act of the last session) permit it to pass without calling your attention to it again. As much opposed as any one to the constructive powers of the General Government, by which the right to make appropriations from the public funds for the purposes not *clearly and undeniably national*, is claimed, it is nevertheless believed to be an essential ingredient in the general economy of the nation, no less as regards her pursuits in peace, than a preparation for war, that Congress should have the right of *constructing harbours, erecting light houses* and *designating ship channels through dangerous bays*. Is then the opening a direct communication from the bay to "the great highway of nations" not a work undeniably national in its character? Are not "the profits of commerce—the dangers of shipwreck—pursuit by an enemy—convenience for privateers and vessels of war;" are *these* not national objects, and of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the General Government? Then a harbour constructed here, will, in the language of their own most distinguished Engineers, "be formed precisely in that part of the coast where it is most needed."

The good sense of the Legislature will readily perceive the special benefit which North Carolina would secure to herself by such improved navigation—for whatever may be the peculiar advantages which locality may give to her, as growing out of this improvement, a strong conviction must rest upon the mind of every attentive examiner of the subject, that the general advantage to the whole nation is of such a ponderating influence, as to render it an object of particular advantage, and to bring it within the pale of constitutional appropriations for the General Government. The citizens of Norfolk, with a liberality and zeal, which have ever characterized the Commonwealth of Virginia, are still pressing on in an enterprize, by which the rich and abundant products of this important portion of our State will inevitably be drawn from us, unless the course of commerce be diverted by the energies of our citizens. If we are disposed to give the aid of Legislative authority, our Representatives in Congress, by which that assistance to which the State is entitled in the councils of the Union, shall be duly felt, nothing can more effectually strengthen them in their efforts at the measures, which, in the prosecution of this business may be found needful.

The permanent and steady value of property, and the certain rewards of industry in any country, depend not less upon the uniform value of its circulating medium, than upon the proper quantity for commercial purposes; nor indeed can the one be maintained without the others. An undue issue and employment of currency, thereby imparting an adventitious value to property, have, in most of the States of the Union, produced difficulties and embarrassments, which have seldom failed to overwhelm with ruin, some of the enterprizing, and many of the most valuable of our citizens. So great have been the evils produced from this source, in most of the Western and Southern States, that many are disposed to welcome the return of the precious metals as the circulating medium, to the entire exclusion of paper. This latter, however, has been rendered so popular with most persons, and so indispensable to men in for purposes of business, and to the emigrating portion of our community, in consequence of its convenience for transportation beyond the mountains, and in innumerable instances, its return to the eastern owners of western lands residing in our own State, that its almost indefinite augmentation was deemed at one period of our history not only as justifiable but the sure means of advancing the general interest. Yet as the science of banking advanced, and redundancy and speculation were no longer considered synonimous with prosperity, but that the precious metals had thereby been driven from us, and the currency of the country so depreciated as to have lost its exchangeable value, except at so great a discount, that the poor and middle classes of the community in point of wealth, were not unfrequently deprived of all their property, without effecting the payment of their debts. And this will never fail to be the case in any community, where the representative of property is in a depreciated state; for it is upon these classes, that the burden of such a currency must necessarily fall. The defects of the system under which we have been practising, its tendency to produce reckless adventure, improvidence and fraud, and its certain influence and effect on the moral feelings, as well as the industry of the country, considerations which should keep the subject under the watchful vigilance of the Legislature; and there are reasons to apprehend that the present moment is peculiary appropriate for its examination—for though the currency of the *country is now* unsound and healthful a condition as it can be made, being uniform in value with the precious metals, and in quantity, probably equal to the demands formed by the commercial operations of the State, yet within the knowledge of every member of the Legislature, that this amount is in a course of such rapid diminution, that it may produce such a sudden appreciation in the value of money, and consequent depreciation in the value of property, as will overwhelm the debtor part of the community in ruin. The State Bank has already discontinued two of its branches and all the local Banks have lessened their circulation to a sum, within one-third of what it was but few years since, and by a conventional regulation these institutions with the State, they are all compelled soon to circumscribe their issues within a certain sum, much below even what it now is. When to these considerations is added the fact, that the have all ceased to produce much profit to the Stockholders, it is but reasonable to suppose, that their charters, if not surrendered, will certainly not be extended by the Legislature. The State of North Carolina will then soon have the alternative presented to her, of submitting to a circulating medium furnished by the United States Bank, (the existence of which beyond its present charter is certainly doubtful,) or of providing for herself such a medium of exchange, as will best serve the interests of her citizens, guarding equally against ruinous excess, and sudden deficiency. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that a Bank be established, somewhat upon the principle of the United States' Bank, neither *exclusively* the property of the State, or *exclusively* of individuals—relying neither on the prudence of directors *alone*, nor committed entirely to the management of the Legislature. The first, actuated by mercenary motives and regardless of a due limitation of the quantity of paper to the demands of commerce, might make the circulating medium beyond all due bounds—and the latter, feeling only a community of interests in such an institution with the other citizens of the State, and subject to annual change, might require the excitement of individual interest to preserve the healthful condition the affairs of a Bank. In such an institution, restricted in their annual dividends to a specific sum, and this very little, if any, beyond the legal interest of money, it is believed that an adequate check would be provided, whose force and influence from its very nature, would operate on the directory at the moment when loans were made, and thereby alleviate the motive to excess of issues, and thereby insure a uniformity in the currency with the precious metals—the primary object to be effected by all legislative enactments on this important branch of political economy. And if for such a charter, or any other which the State may grant, a compensation should be required, it should be paid, not in an annual tax, but at the expiration of its charter, and out of the surplus profits of the Bank. For this mode of creation of the system of Banking, now proposed and recommended to the adoption of the Legislature, I am indebted to the simultaneous suggestion of two of the most distinguished citizens of the State, who have commanded almost an unequalled share of the public confidence, which will, I doubt not, ensure for it the respectful consideration of the Legislature.

The Congress of the United States at their last session passed a law, commonly called the "Indian Bill" by which the President of the United States is authorized to have so much of the territory belonging to the United States west of the Mississippi, and not included in any State, divided into a suitable number of districts for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians, as may choose to exchange for the lands where they now reside—and making an ample appropriation for their transportation and subsistence for one year.

This measure, emanating no less from humanity than from wisdom, is the only practicable mean of effecting the voluntary emigration of the remnant of Indian tribes still to be found in the southern States,

and its consummation was devoutly to be wished for. Though the friends of this measure had no right to expect the systematic opposition which it has received, knowing that it had been approved and recommended by successive Presidents of the United States, ever since the territory proposed to be exchanged, has been acquired for the country. The unsuccessful attempt of the present illustrious Chief Magistrate to carry this law into effect, so far as regards the Cherokee Indians, is believd to have resulted from bad advisers, many of whom, having fled from the just punishment which awaited them in the community of which they were once members, had become leaders among these people, more ignorant, yet more virtuous than themselves. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the laws of North Carolina be extended over that portion of its territory occupied by the remnant of Cherokees, who have resided within the State; regarding those who have obtained a good character among themselves, as worthy of all the rights of citizenship, not inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, and guarding also against its violation, by such security, as the Legislature may deem it expedient to require.

The Tariff of duties, imposed by the Congress of the United States upon imports, has ever been deemed not only unwise but unconstitutional, and calls at this time for your *solemn protest*. Whilst agriculture, commerce and manufactures, received equal encouragement from the General Government, all parts of these numerous republics were animated by prosperity—but no sooner was a disposition to foster one, at the expense of another manifested, than the violence and animosity of party spirit, which had been appeased, began to threaten the separation of the Union, which would be nothing less than the overthrow of the most beautiful monument of liberty, that man-kind has ever erected. During the deep excitement which has prevailed on this subject in the South, South Carolina has evidenced a magnanimous forbearance under the heaviest burdens she has ever been called on to sustain—and are we yet required to manifest a patience, which can never be exhausted, and a "meekness, which shall bear all things?" Is it supposed that our feelings are but the slumbering embers of discontent, which require only an opportunity to be blown into a flame? Have not recent occurrences in our own neighborhood, from which we have keep aloof, proved that these are not the feelings which have actuated us? Very little is the character of our State understood, if it is believed, that her patience and submission under wrongs inflicted by the General Government, are the effect of servile fear, or a consciousness of insecurity within herself. Interest is the point, upon which she, with all the other States of the confederacy, formed her union, and to suppose that the principles of our government were founded upon any other estimate, and particularly upon any estimate of human character which admits of no alloy, would argue a want of experience in the framers of our constitution, which our own understanding, and our own experience, accord as visionary.

A common treasury, without deriving a common benefit from it, and a common contribution to replenish it, is as unjust, as a community of goods without a community of toil. It discourages all energy by destroying the rewards of labour, and makes one portion of the country dependent upon, and subservient to another—it counteracts the very principles upon which our government was formed, viz: the *common defence and general welfare.*

I transmit to the Legislature a copy of an incendiary publication, which has been circulated very extensively in the Southern country, the design and mischievous tendency of which cannot be mistaken. The discovery of this inflammatory production in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, and more recently in our own State, can leave no doubt upon any rational mind, that a systematic attempt is making by some reckless persons—some, too, who, under the cover of pious exertion to enlighten the ignorant, and lead them from sensualizing darkness, are willing to sow sedition among our slaves—and this book, artfully distorting the peaceful doctrines of the Bible, is intended and well calculated to prepare the minds of that portion of our population for any measure, however desperate.

It is fruitless to complain of the relation between master and servant, and would be criminal in the Legislature to attempt to avoid any responsibility growing out of this relation, inherent in the political condition of the southern country,) by which either the security of property, or its value, may be affected; for in the same proportion as these are secured, will the general protection and comfort of the slave be regarded. As it has been satisfactorily ascertained that some of the free persons of color in the State have permitted themselves to be used a agents, for the distribution of seditious publications, it is respectfully recommended, that all this class of persons residing within the State, be required to give security for the faithful discharge of those duties which they owe, in return for the protection they receive, from the laws of the State. This regulation cannot prove onerous to those who have sustained a good character; for the ease with which they will be enabled to give the security required, will serve as an exemption to them from any unpleasant operations of the law; and it must be remembered, that every wise legislature should frame its laws to suit their people—to promote the *general welfare*, and adapt them to the circumstances of their country.

Among the most unpleasant subjects to which I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature at this time, is a decision of the Supreme Court, involving a question of deep interest, connected with the criminal law of the State. Under that clause of the Constitution which declares, that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," the highest judicial tribunal known to the laws of the State, has decided, that where a jury is once charged with the trial of a prisoner for an offence, the punishment of which would affect "life or limb," they can never be discharged without a verdict, and that the expiration of the legal term of the court without the rendition of a verdict by the jury, is, in effect, the adjudication of innocence and liberty to the prisoner.

It would be fruitless to commence an investigation of this subject for the purpose alone, of ascertaining whether "the defect is in the law, or in the administration of the law." It is now the established law of North Carolina, according to which justice is to be administered in the Courts of the State. The provisions of our penal code have been deemed to be too sanguinary—yet here is a decision, which, following perhaps the tradition of the common law of England, is an outrage upon the moral feelings of society, and magnifies the humanity of the law, at the expense of common sense and common justice—and the General Assembly, refusing to legislate upon the subject, have been held by the most distinguished counsel in the State, to sanction the decision of the Court. Little indeed have we advanced in regulating our criminal jurisprudence, and in adapting it to the character of those on whom it has to act, if, instead of tending to diminish the amount of crime, it shall be found to exert a contrary influence on the morals of the community, and that the highest offences against the laws of God and man may be committed with impunity, however indubitably the fact may be established, if the corruption of a single juror can be effected. It is believed the evil may be remedied by repealing so much of the law, as prescribes a period for the close of the term of any Court, having jurisdiction of offences, punishable with death, and authorizing the presiding officer of such court to continue or adjourn the same from day to day, for an indefinite period—or until the verdict of the jury is received, and the judgment of the court rendered upon a capital case, the trial of which may have been previously commenced. And this alteration of the law is respectfully recommended, being deemed sufficient to prevent the recurrence of inconveniences which have been already experienced, and as not coming in conflict with the constitutional provision on this subject.

The acts of the last session, "to enable the State Bank, and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection," also required the Presidents of said Banks to make known to the Governor, on or before the first day of July then next ensuing, whether these several corporations would assent to the extension of their charters, as proposed by the Legislature. In compliance with this provision of the law, I received from the Presidents of each of these institutions their assent in writing, to the restricted charter—and they are now operating under these acts, as parts of their several charters.

Under a resolution of the last Legislature, authorizing and directing the Governor to appoint an agent in behalf of the State to attend to the adjustment of her claim against the United States "for expenditures made in defence of the country against the common enemy during the late war," I appointed William M. Sneed, Esquire, of Granville. To enable the agent to support the claim of the State, and obtain a fair and equitable settlement, all the papers and documents, which the Executive office afforded, were prepared and furnished him. The correspondence on this subject is open to the examination of the Legislature, and will shew, that nothing has been omitted on the part of the agent, which could advance the interest of the State.

If from the many unfounded and iniquitous claims which have been preferred against the General Government, it has been found necessary to guard against extensive imposition and fraud, by requiring all claims to be clearly established—supported by vouchers—and to have grown out of the acts of their authorized agents—and if under the application of this rigid, but salutary rule, to the demands of North Carolina, any portion of our claims should be lost, it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to submit without a murmur, under the fullest assurance, that every claim compatible with the just rights of the State will be allowed.

The resolution relative to the employment of counsel to defend the interests of the State, in the lands called the Cherokee Lands, against grants fraudulently obtained, has been complied with. So important and difficult is the trust, and so vast the amount of property involved in these grants, that, acting in the discharge of a high public trust, I deemed it necessary and proper, to add to the counsel already employed, Henry Seawell, Esquire—to aid in the defence of the suits now pending in the Federal Court, or such other suits as it may hereafter be found necessary to prosecute or defend. The counsel thus employed, together with the Attorney General, who was directed by the same resolution to aid in such proceedings, as they might deem proper, to test the validity of the grants in question, have submitted to me a report on this subject, which I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature.

In the year 1817, the Legislature passed a resolution adopting the son of the late Colonel Benjamin Forsythe, and appropriated a sum annually, to defray the expenses of his education; but in a few years thereafter his health became so much impaired as to render a change of climate necessary; and a place was procured for him in the Navy of the United States, as promising the most speedy restoration of his health. That this State, however, should not seem wanting in respect for the memory of her brave deceased son, who had sacrificed himself for his country—the Legislature in 1825 authorized the Governor to draw out of the Treasury of the State a certain sum, and vest it in some productive stock—the principal and interest of which should be applied for the benefit of James N. Forsythe, his only son, and be transferred to him, provided he should live to attain the age of twenty one years—but the last account we have of the United States' sloop of war the Hornet, on board of which young Forsythe was distinguishing himself as a Midshipman, leaves no doubt that he with the rest of the crew, had perished—and this too, a few days before he had attained the age of twenty one years. The circumstance of his untimely death, has deprived me of the anticipated pleasure of transmitting to him a few shares of stock in the State Bank, and a small amount of money, and his friends of any benefit from this munificence of the State, unless you shall extend it to his surviving sisters, who are represented as in indigent circumstances, and are no less the descendants of their brave ancestor, whose valour and services you were endeavouring to reward in the person of his son.

The resolution directing the Governor to transmit the act of the last session, to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company, to the Governor of Virginia, and to request a confirmation thereof by their Legislature, has been complied with, and at an early period of the year, the enclosed authenticated copy of an act (marked A,) passed by the General Assembly of that State, incorporating said company with certain exceptions and alterations to the act of North Carolina, was received, and in obedience to the request of the Executive of Virginia is now laid before you.

About three hundred copies of "a system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for light horse artillery," and about three thousand of a system of instruction for militia Infantry, being the quota to which the State is entitled, of these works, compiled for the use of the militia of the United States, and published under an act of Congress, have been received from the Secretary of War, and await the distribution of the Legislature.

The file, marked B, contains resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of Georgia and Connecticut, upon the subject of amendments proposed by the States of Louisiana and Missouri, to the Constitution of the United States; and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Delaware, on the subject of the present Tariff, which have been received since the last General Assembly, with a request from the respective Executives of those States, that they should be laid before you.

The file marked C, contains the resignations of such militia officers and Justices of the Peace, as have been received during the recess of the Legislature.

The happiness and prosperity which we now enjoy, having been secured to us by the disinterestedness, the voluntary privations of our ancestors—those virtues which we annually commemorate as the brightest ornaments of our forefathers—it should not be forgotten, that the glory of our country is now in our own keeping, and that our duty to posterity, and more particularly those who are immediately to follow us, impels us with inflexible resolution and unwearied perseverance to hand down to them the government under which we live, with as small a portion of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of the interests of the State committed to our care, will enable us to do. In the pursuit of these objects you are now assembled, and it remains only for me to offer you in the high office to which I have been called, my hearty co operation in all measures calculated for the developement, and application of our vast, and hitherto too much neglected resources, and for the furtherance of the public good.

I am, Gentlemen,
Most respectfully,
Your fellow citizen.
JOHN OWEN.

Executive Office,
November 16th, 1830.

☞ The Editor has again the promise of the very interesting correspondence of his friend at Raleigh during the session, by which his readers will be, as they have been, furnished with later and more authentic information relative to the Legislature, than is given by any paper out of Raleigh.

Murder.—A man named Joshua Edwards was shot about ten miles below this town on Thursday night last. The murderer has not been discovered. We learn that Mr. Edwards has twice before within a year or two, been shot at in the same neighborhood.

Governor's Message.—Pressed as we are for time and room, yet we cannot deny ourself the indulgence of a remark or two upon the able and interesting Message of our excellent Governor, which we hasten to lay entire before our readers. To provide the means of Education, not only Collegiate but Primary, not only the support of our sinking University, but the immediate establishment of Common Schools, is warmly, eloquently urged upon the Legislature as their first duty.

Internal Improvement has a decided friend and advocate in Gov. Owen; though no object for the application of the funds of the State is particularized. An application to Congress for an appropriation to open Albemarle Sound, is recommended.

We think that Gov. Owen's ideas upon the subject of the currency, will meet with cordial approbation in this part of the State. If we understand the public sentiment, it is not less decidedly opposed to the existence of the U. S. Bank *without competition*, than it is to the scheme of a Bank to be owned and governed by the State. The suggestion of a Bank upon the principle of the U. S. Bank, we think will be adopted, and that it will unite the good wishes of the people above any Institution that could be created.

We have not time to notice the many other interesting subjects in this message.

Map of North Carolina.—It is sometime since our readers have had any information relative to this important undertaking of our townsman, John MacRae, Esq. We have now the pleasure of stating that we saw a few days ago, a complete draft of the Map, all ready for the Engraver's hands, which has just been completed in a most beautiful style by that accomplished draftsman, R. H. B. Frazier, Esq. We learn that Mr. MacRae intends to exhibit the draft to the Members of the Legislature during the present week, and we are confident it will more than equal their expectations.

The Federal Court for this District met at Raleigh on Friday last.—Present, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter. On the first day a number of Judgments were taken. On the next, the trial of —— Williams, for the murder, at Oak Island, (U. S. Territory,) of negro Ferdinand, the property of Mr. Homes, occupied the day. The prisoner was convicted of Manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and to be imprisoned for 12 months. On Monday, Jonathan Lewis, who was some time past in our jail, was tried for Counterfeiting, convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1. The Court adjourned on Monday afternoon.

The Superior Court for this county is now in session, Judge Martin presiding.

New York Election.—Nearly all the counties having been heard from, it is supposed that Throop, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of between 6 and 7000 votes. It is also thought that about 23 members of Congress are elected friendly to the Administration, being a considerable gain.

Latest Foreign.—The Brighton, arrived at New York from London, brings papers of that city to the 16th ult. They contain no news of importance. The report of a revolution at Cadiz is not confirmed.

To Correspondents.—"A Stockholder," "One who knows," and "A Visiter," are all excluded by their late receipt and the Governor's Message.

Census.—James L. Vaughan, Esq. Deputy Marshal of Richmond County, has furnished us with the following statement of the Census of that County:

Whites—Males,	2856	
Females,	2875	—5731
Slaves—Males,	1709	
Females,	1803	—3512
Free col'd—Males,	79	
Females,	74	— 153
Total.		9,396

Of these 2 are Aliens; 5 white and 1 slave Blind; 5 Deaf and Dumb, viz: 2 whites under 14 years, 1 of 14 and under 25, 1 of 25 and upwards, 1 slave of 14 and under 25; 8 Lunatics, 2 Idiots.

The increase since the last Census is, of Whites 272, Slaves 1491, Free colored 96—total 1859.

Carteret county contains 6722 inhabitants, being an increase of 1113. Beaufort, the county town, contains 986 inhabitants, having increased 30 per cent.

Chowan County contains 6697 inhabitants; increase since 1820, of 233 persons.

Secession.—The people of the counties of Preston, Monongahela, Tyler, Ohio, and Brooke, with half of the counties of Harrison and Woode, in the North Western Corner of Virginia, appear to be seriously bent upon seceding from the ancient Dominion, and uniting themselves to the State of Maryland. They have held public meetings for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to cede their territory to Maryland. The population is about 50,000, sufficient to entitle it to a Member of Congress under the new apportionment.

We are pleased again to receive the Cape Fear Recorder, very neatly printed, on new type.

Early Snow.—A fall of Snow—very slight however—was experienced in Boston, on the 24th ult.

Two sisters, daughters of a respectable mechanic in Boston, one of whom was married, have given bonds in $100 each, to take their trial at the Mupicipal Court for pilfering some ribbons from a milliner's shop.—*Bost. Pat.*

Caution.—On opening a Cabbage, a few days ago, for the purpose of cooking, a young snake was found coiled up in the heart of it. Cooks who are in the habit of boiling the inner part of this excellent vegetable without cutting, would do well to forsake this method for a safer one.—*Newbern Spectator.*

American Manufactures.—The quotation from the advertisement of the Halifax merchant, embodied in the following paragraph, contains an emphatic tribute to the excellence of our manufactures.

Satinetts.—We observe in the Halifax Recorder of October 23, a person advertises, as just received from Liverpool, "100 pieces of Satinetts, assorted colors, which will be found EQUAL TO THE AMERICAN." This is a novel style of puffing off English manufactured goods, but one, we dare say, that the venders find expedient, if not nesessary.

Boston Courier.

It is understood, from a satisfactory source, that the amount of Gold received at the Mint from the Southern States within the first three quarters of the present year, has been nearly $320,000, while that received from foreign sources, within the same period, amounts to little more than half that sum.

A man has been fined in Pittsburg, twenty dollars, for *horse-whipping*, so as to draw blood, Mrs. Ann Royal. The Statesman says: "The defendant pleaded *guilty* to the charge; but it was insisted by his counsel, that the penalty ought to be light, merely a nominal fine, owing to the bad character of the prosecutrix.

Steam Boat Robbery—The Iron chest of the Steam Boat Chancellor Livingston, on her last passage to Providence, was opened by false keys, and a package of money in amount about $15,000, stolen, which was entrusted to Capt. Coggeshall by one of our brokers. Fortunately the robbery was discovered before the boat reached Newport, and among the passengers was found a fellow with a number of keys and other implements, who was taken into custody as the robber. The money was found among the baggage, where it must have been thrown when the alarm was given.

N. Y. Journal Com.

Census Anecdote.—A marshal in one of our neighboring counties, on making a call at the house of one Cornwell, who to use an Eastern phrase, was at the time "pretty well corned," inquired which was the head of the family. "She is," replied the man, pointing to his better part. You are a boarder, I suppose, said the census man.—"Yes, I boards here, except drinking and lodgings;" and where do you drink and lodge? "I drink at the grocery, and lodge in the barn."—*Jordon Courier.*

Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.—Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday, the 31st of Oct. last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks previovs to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of Hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was severely bitten on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of Hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appaling death. Medical aid was immediately procured, and all known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition. Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger—felt that the application had had the desired effect: when he learned that the mysterious and maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a *madman!* On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water that stood in a dish before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited. Dr. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the by-standers, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity, remained with him through the night)—"Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone! Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was. "Now," said he, "bind me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Auburn Free Press.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 15 a 21. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $4 a 5. Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed $1. Lard 9 a 10. Lead, 5 a 7. Shot, per bag, $1½ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 29 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 50; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 35 a 37. Sugar, common 9 a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 40 a 42. Whiskey, 40 a 45. Wheat, 80 a 85. Beeswax, 18 cts.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

MARRIED,

At the residence of her mother, in this county, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McDougald, WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq. of Raleigh, to Miss JANE ELLIOT.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Nov. 10, Brigs Adamant from Boston, Maria from Guadalope. Schooners Repeater from New York, Herald from do. Fair Play from do. Hussar from Charleston, Virginus from New York. Sloops Marlow from Charleston, Argo from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Abeona for Matanzas, Evergreen, for Havana, Charles & Ellen for Porto Rico, Native for New York. Schooner Laura for Porto Rico.

Cheap Blank Books.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Blank Books, made of the best of Paper, and bound in the best manner, which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought at any other Store in this place.

Also, Elegant ALBUMS—Together with a good assortment of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, and MEDICAL BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Nov. 17, 1830.—*2wi*

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Public Notice.

BY a provision of the 50th section of an act of Congress, "To Regulate the collection of duties on Imports and tonnage, Approved 2d March 1799," it is made the duty of Collectors to advertise in a Newspaper printed in the state in which they reside, certain persons therein described. Now therefore this Public Notice is given, That at the Fall Term of the District Court of the United States held for the District of Cape Fear in the town of Wilmington on the 1st day of November 1830—David Thally and Bernard Baxter were sued, each for the penalty of Four hundred dollars for a violation of said act, and were convicted of receiving and storing goods smuggled into the United States from a foreign Port, on which the duties had not been paid or secured to be paid.

JAS. OWEN, *Collector &c.*

To Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church. No. 42 or No. 49. For terms apply at this office.

Nov. 18, 1830 §02-2w§

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN to take charge of the Wagon Yard J. MAC RAE.

Nov 17.—2-3t

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 29th or 30th October last, a double Cased *LEVER WATCH*, the marks recollected, were as follows: detached Casement, without maker's name or Number engraved on it, with two pair of Extra Jewels, which are of a deeper Red than usually seen in Levers; the word *Patent*, in very small Italicks inscribed on the dial; also the Cristal Broken when taken away. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the Watch, or Information that will lead to the recovery of the same.

JNO. WADDELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1830. §02-4w§

Hewson's Office for Luck!

DRAWING RECEIVED.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 20,
Nos. 33, 66, 13, 2, 50, 60, 54, 35, 61, 45.

Nos 13, 33, 66, the Grand Capital of $30,000.

Several good prizes sold, as usual, at

Hewson's Golden Palace.

DRAWS 20th Inst.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 21,
66 Nos. Lottery, 10 drawn Ballots.

20,000 Dollars for $5.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS,
10,000 DOLLARS,
5,000 DOLLARS,
4,000 DOLLARS,
3,000 DOLLARS,
2,000 DOLLARS,
8 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS,
6 of 500 DOLLARS,
400s, 300s, 200s, 150s, 100s, &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50; *Quarters* $1 25.

For sale at *Fortune's Home,*

Hewson's Office.

GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY,

Draws 17th Inst

30,000 Dollars Capital.

Tickets only $10.

Tickets for sale in the above Lotteries, in a great variety of Lucky Numbers, at

Hewson's Ever Fortunate Office,

Nov. 15. Petersburg, Va

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING, Coach & Gig Trimming.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Gen. Ayer as an Auction store, next door above Mr. Kyle's new building, where they have on hand a large assortment of articles in their line, manufactured by themselves, consisting of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddle Bags, Valises, &c.

☞All kinds of Repairing, executed with neatness and despatch.

SUNDY & HARTMAN.

October 21, 1830. §98tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §97tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

To the Afflicted.

Hallock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf§

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages

R. W. LAUMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

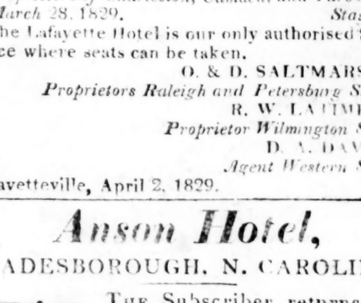
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830 on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for *Cash:*

2,000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,	Cordials, assorted,
Brown ditto,	Port Wine, supr. quality,
Coffee,	Madeira, do. do.
Gunpowder Tea,	Old Holland Gin,
Imperial do.	Jamaica Rum,
Alspice,	Cognac Brandy,
Pepper and Mustard,	Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Nutmegs and Cloves,	Small plug do.
Mace and Cinnamon,	Cigars, superior quality,
Goshen Cheese,	Phosphorus Lights,
Saltpetre,	Violin Strings, assorted,
Indigo and Alum,	Copperas,
Irish Potatoes,	Cocoa Nuts,
Scotch Snuff,	Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Maccoboy do.	Soft shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,	Raisins, (bunch,)
Essence of Peppermint,	Fresh Currants,
Antique Oil,	Ginger,
British do.	Hair Powder.

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholsesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99 6t.§

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered

Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' blk & white English and French silk Hose.
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.

With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. §85tf§

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24. 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood,

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Collerets and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830 83tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Cheap Fancy Dry Goods Store

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive drab Oxford mixt and steel gray dito
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinets
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CASSIMERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi piece
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 camoric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5 4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assort't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheeting and shirtings [shirtings
4-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indes
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrnes, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnets.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assort'd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, olive, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leise
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Nets,
Black worsted barages and gauzes [ticle
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil. Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c &c [cout clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 75 tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office. 68tf

March 25.